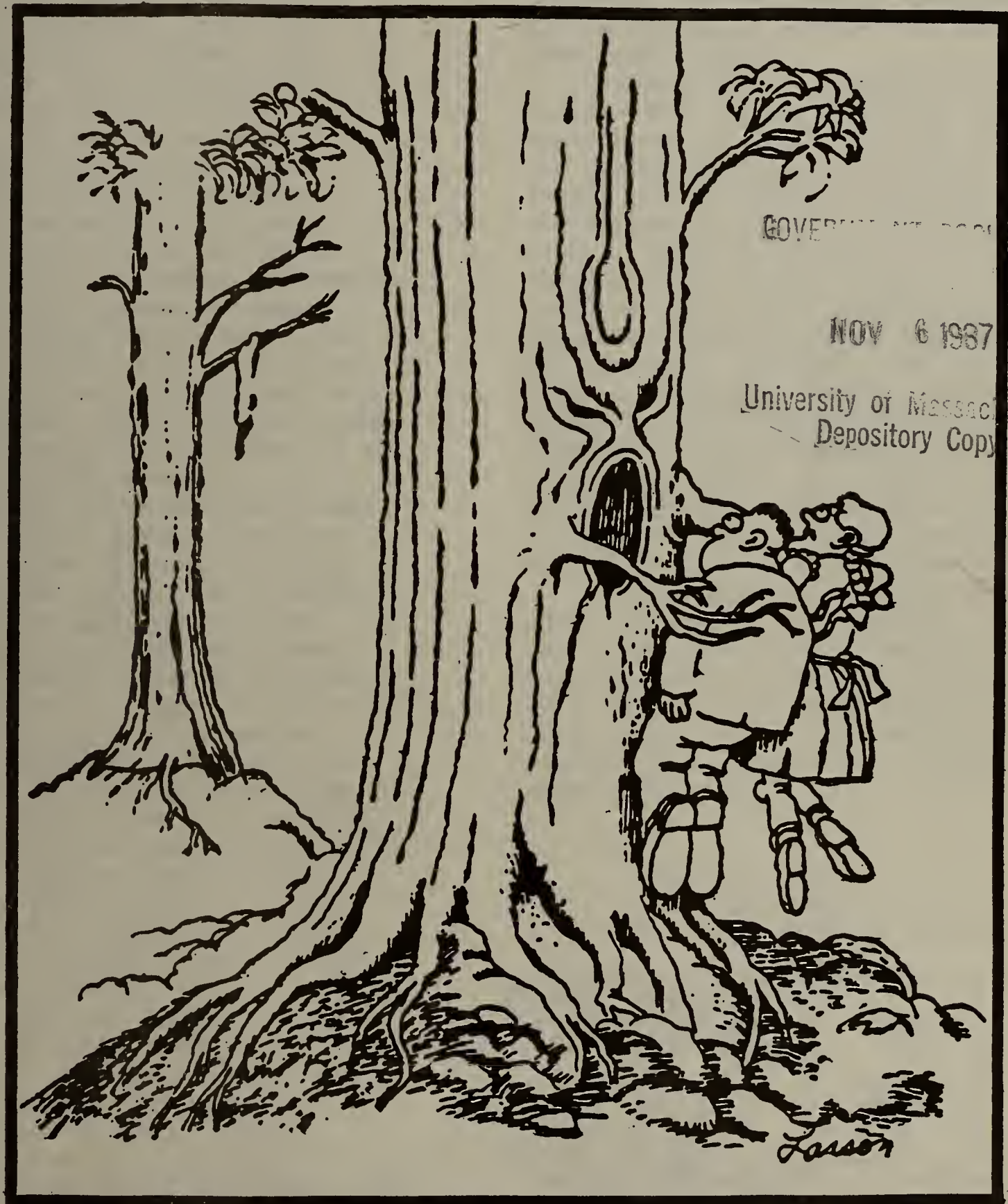




INTERPRET EAR SUMMER 1987 EDITION



GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

NOV 6 1987

University of Massachusetts
Depository Copy

**"Sol ... The little sweethearts were going to
carve their initials on me, eh?"**

Bureau of Interpretive Services
Division of Forests and Parks
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management
100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02202

Publication: #14960-13 100-887-CR

GREYLOCK INTERPRETERS BECOME
CENTENNIAL CHARACTERS

In a July 4th weekend celebration of the 200th anniversary of the S. Constitution, Mt. Greylock interpreters David Tennant, Catherine Hibbard, and Jan Collins traded in hiking boots, binoculars, and khaki shirts for pitchforks, baskets, mopps, knickers, and other things as they became Berkshirites of 1987.

Tennant, of the DEM portrayed Jeremiah Wilbur, an early Greylock farmer who built the first road to the top of the mountain to give salt to straying cattle. Clad in a white shirt, suspenders and knickers, Jeremiah was seen wandering around the summit looking and calling for his lost cows. In his hand he held a pitchfork to fend off wild animals that once thrived in the area. He was confused by the strange appearance of people and buildings he encountered during his search.

AMC Interpreter Hibbard was transformed into Abigail Jones, a fictional but representative character of 18th century Berkshire County. As a wealthy lawyer's wife, Abigail abhorred the "Regulators", farmers who had banded together and revolted against taxation and the Massachusetts legal system in 1786 (the most noted demonstration being Shay's Rebellion in Springfield, Mass.) Whereas Jeremiah Wilbur displayed sympathy for the Regulators by sporting a hemlock twig in his pocket, Abigail Jones wore a piece of paper in her bonnet to signify that she was a "Constitutionalist", a supporter of Massachusetts laws. Abigail, the villian of the weekend verbally assaulted Jeremiah and a Native American woman played by Jan Collins of the AMC.

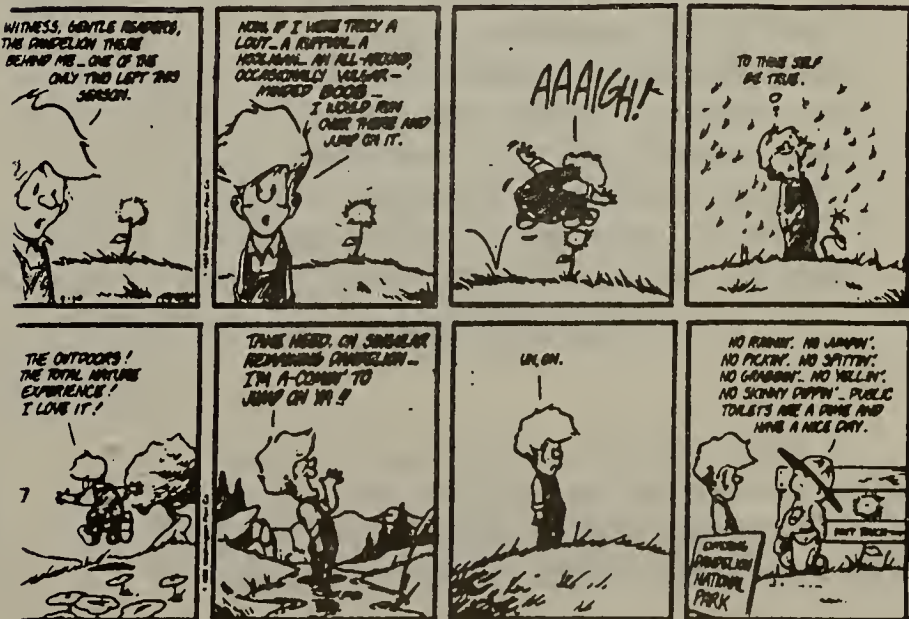
Ornamented with wooden bangles and a headband woven from grasses, Collins portrayed a Mahican Indian, original inhabitants of Berkshire County. She spoke only when spoken to and described the history of European settlement in the Berkshires.

She did not understand the land ethic of the Europeans. Because the Mahicans moved to New York in the late 1780's, Collins was bidding farewell to Mt. Greylock, a travel route and hunting grounds of the aborigines. While saying goodbye to the mountain she gathered buttercups and common yarrows to use for medicinal purposes. Out of costume, Collins led Native American games for children 10 years and younger.

Research for the weekend was hard but fun work for the Interpreters because each could identify with the selected character; Collins has Native American ancestors, Tennant was raised on a farm and Hibbard is a native of Berkshire County. The hard work paid off for the Greylock trio. Over 200 people enjoyed programs such as summit walks where character emerged from the fog, bushes and campfire. There was also the Bascom Lodge performances where AMC chef Jared Polens played the hammer and mountain dulcimers. The characters were so convincing that after the programs, members of the audience were much more likely to approach Tennant and Collins than Hibbard who played the abrasive snob.

The Greylock Interpreters have once again donned their hiking boots, binoculars, and khaki shirts. But 200 years older and wiser after the living history weekend, they agree with a Greylock summit tour participant who exclaimed, "Wow, what a way to learn history!"

Catherine Hibbard
AMC Interpreter
Mt. Greylock State Reservation



TREES AND INTERPRETERS A SUBTLE DIFFERENCE

"In the life of a tree there is no point of perfection or fulfillment. It is the process of life and change **that** makes each point in its existence meaningful ... The process is inseparable to the end." *

In the life of an Interpreter, things work the same way. There's no such thing as a "perfect" Interpreter; why pressure yourself to do a perfect program? Isn't the process of creating and performing what's important? Treasure every moment from the time the idea sparks, to the research, planning, communicating, and every bit of feedback...

Rather than worrying about the end result of the program, concentrate on each little aspect. In my few years experience as an Interpreter, I've discovered that there's always something to learn--therefore, the focus should be on the present moment. Everything in life is important!

"Pleasure is as great in growing a flower as in picking it."*

* quotations by sculptor
James Hubbell

Emily Gopen
Holyoke Range State Park

PERFECTION NOT REQUIRED

"Do not try to satisfy your vanity by teaching a great many things. Awaken people's curiosity. It is enough to open minds: do not overload them. Put there a spark. If there is some good inflammable stuff, it will catch fire."

Antole France

I keep this quote posted in our office to remind me not to get too uptight about having to know all the details about the topic of my program.

Rarely do participants absorb them anyway. Instead I must focus on creating programs that will leave a lasting impression and keep participants coming back for more.

Regina Barrett
Holyoke Range State Park

CONTINENTAL DRIFT GLOBE

Now that "Continental Drift" is such an intrinsic part of the understanding of geological processes you'll be glad to know that there is a novel globe on the market to demonstrate the phenomenon.

Using velcro and nine interlocking moveable crustal plates, "The Drift Globe" is available from Reading, Washington at a cost of \$150.

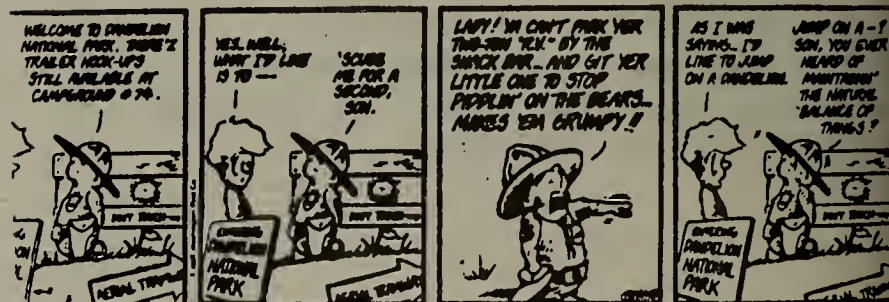
I was fortunate to have my school system purchase one which I'll be using in my programs this summer.

Although the cost on a per park basis is prohibitive, maybe one for east and one for western regions might satisfy the need for geologically oriented interpretive programs.

Used in conjunction with a world map and the National Geographic Chart, uplift, rifting, sea floor spreading, subduction and continental drift can be readily depicted and integrated into a specific park's program. Mountain Building (Orogeny) and erosion to peneplain are much more generally understood because of the all embracing nature of this theory.

Happy Interpreting guys and gals!

Jerry Flaherty
Wompatuck State Park



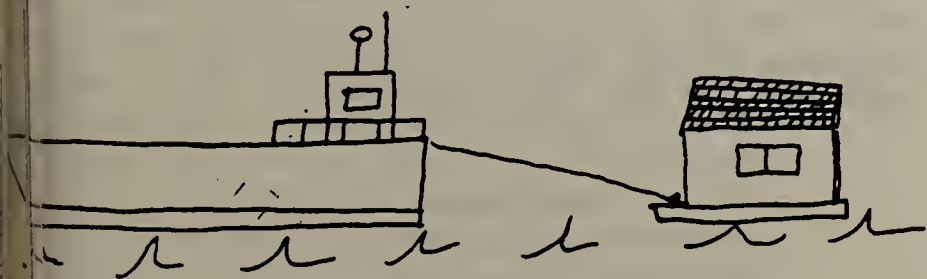
MOVING ISLAND MANAGERS

Question: How long does it really take to move 8 Island Managers to their islands?

Well, to give you the facts; the islands that are staffed, Great Brewster, Gallops, Bumpkin, and Grape are all within the 50 square miles of Boston Harbor. Great Brewster is 8 miles from Grape Island and from our base; 1/2 hour by fast boat, 1 hour by LCM (Landing Craft).

Well, we were loaded and headed out at 8:15 a.m. Just getting to Brewster to drop off the maintenance crew when our Commander Flynn's starboard engine (that's right for you land lubbers) conked out. But then we get a call from the LCM, their starboard engine also went. And, they are towing the floating management see-see illustration. Well, both boats slipped to Gallops Island, moved the float-base into place (thank goodness it says there) then had to hand-carry all of Great Brewster's equipment on to the Flynn from the LCM (tent platforms, water, personal gear, giant boxes, cooler, signs, etc). It is now 11:30 and we headed to Brewster after getting the Flynn's engine restarted... Yon! We unloaded the Flynn at Brewster - oh it is low tide, so we made a line up (and I mean up) the gangway and by 12:45 we were all the equipment off the boat and up the hill to the campsite. Only the LCM to repair and 2 islands left to unload equipment. We fixed the LCM (clamps came loose on the water hose) and were off to Bumpkin at 3:30 p.m. We finished at 3:15 p.m. This is an example of a typical 1/2 day job converted to Island time taking eight hours.

Ellenor Simmons
Island Manager Supervisor



CHARGE POND TO OPEN BY JULY 4TH

The long awaited opening of Charge Pond seems to be on the horizon! The 280 campsites have been out of commission since a lightning storm knocked out the whole electrical system late last summer.

Although the wire to repair the damage was ordered last September, it didn't arrive until June, and the crews have been feverishly working to replace all of the underground cable.

With the other three pond sites constantly full and many people waiting, it will be a very happy event for the campers when Charge Pond is up and running once more.

Sally Renner
Myles Standish State Forest

WHAT MAKES A SUPERVISOR SMILE ??

A staff that works as a team!
Programs done and in on time!
Entertainers paid on time!
A program that turns out better than you anticipated!
A pat on the back from Regional Headquarters or Boston!
When newspapers, radio or T.V. call you for coverage on a program!
Days off!!
Another park using one of your successful program ideas!
Feedback from the public...
A visit from region or Boston during a good program!
A good and active friends group.
Suggestions from the public on what they would like to see happen at the park.
Support and approval from the Park Supervisor.
Good press coverage...Pictures galore and lots of print!
A press release in print...exactly the way you wrote it!
Making print in the Boston Globe!
A picture on the front page of any paper!
4:30 P.M.!!

Marv Lesage, Visitor Services
Fall River Heritage State Park

AN INTERPRETERS INTRODUCTION INTO THE
"REAL WORLD"

It all began on Wednesday, May 6th at 9:10 in 26 White Building on the Campus of Penn State University. There I was, walking out of my last final exam (Econ.2) of my undergraduate career and into an unknown world that others older than I called the "Real World". But isn't Penn State a real place? And isn't going to classes, studying, and partying doing real things?

Upon packing up and moving home I unpacked, only to have to repack a day later in preparation for my move to Hingham, MA. Upon my arrival Saturday, May 9th I sniffed the salty air and realized I wasn't in Pennsylvania, where was I? What was I doing here at the Hingham Hilton (really the dorm for Island Managers)? Ah yes, starting work in the "Real World".

On Monday morning I caught the Commuter Boat, a boat to work I thought, (is this the "Real World"?; men in suits and ties carrying briefcases, me in jeans, a jean jacket, and backpack...someone is on the wrong boat). Upon looking around I realized I was a minority in this world, but this was the fashion from where I came. Maybe this is how people in the "Real World" dress.

As I crossed the harbor a low-flying bird soared a few feet over my head. Upon consulting my field guide to the city I identified it as a Silver-Bellied Fuel-Sucker. I also learned that the water below my feet was the most polluted of any harbor in the Nation. Sounds like they definately need environmental education here, and fast.

Upon docking I was quickly stampeded by a herd of 2 legged mammals commonly called Yuppies I believe (I didn't get a very good look at them). As I brushed myself off, I thought what a day and it's only 9:00 a.m.

As I left the dock I passed through my first real high rises...20-30 stories (what's up there I thought?).

Then I saw a sign that said follow the blue line for your safety, so I did. Where did this line lead me? Right into three lanes of speeding traffic, and the line picked up on the other side. (real safe I thought). I did finally make it across. This safe line lead me to an intersection with five corners each of speeding three lane traffic. (is this line someone's idea of a cruel joke that city-slickers play on ridge runners?). I determined one thing by this point and that is in Massachusetts it's legal to speed up and hit pedestrians attempting to cross a street (city population control I guess).

As I continued to work I wondered where the birds, trees, and grass were (or is this the city Rachel Carson describes in her book Silent Spring?). Wait, yes I spotted a bird, yes a pigeon but where is it's tree to live in? Oh the buildings are its trees; I guess the real tall ones are representative of virgin timber stands, but where's the pine smell? Oh the sweet smell of exhaust fumes (I guess that's the city's substitute). And for the grass they use cement and bricks, (that makes sense...they don't have to mow it).

There it is... the Leverett Saltonstall Building, 100 Cambridge Street. Boy, what a funny looking nature center, and I'm supposed to report to the 19th floor. There's the elevator, I'll take that up. So I crowded in and went to push button number 19, but the number's only go to 14 (out loud I ask myself how do I get to the 19th floor and was quickly informed that I had to take the other set of elevators). Leaving the elevator I saw a sign pointing to the left for Forests and Parks, that's where I'm headed and finally I'm here.

I was met and lead to a small cubbie hole where my desk is, along with two others. But there's no windows to see the environment. IS THIS REALLY THE "REAL WORLD"?

Jon Orris
Boston Office

II GARBOLGY

Introduction

"If we can learn about ancient civilizations from the debris they left behind, we can learn important information about people today from their garbage", was quoted by anthropologist William Rathje in a recent article in the highly technical scientific journal, PARADE Magazine (4 June 1987). According to PARADE, Rathje is the founder and biggest supporter of the "new" science of garbology. He has found middle-income families to buy more name brands than lower or upper-income families add conservatives to drink Pepsi while liberals prefer Coke. Lacking formal training in this revolutionary science, Appalachian Mountain Club interpreter Catherine (bag lady) Hubbard considers herself to be an amateur field garbologist. Last year, she and co-bagger Matt Day boosted their budget by \$300.00 raised by salvaging returnable bottles and cans from canisters on the summit of Mount Greylock (see INTERPRET EAR, August 1986).

Recently, Catherine attended ITI (the infamous Interpretive Training Institute) on Cape Cod. She showed remarkable restraint during her visit, only rubbish rummaging on the last morning of the 4-day session. The following is a study based on returnable bottle and can data collected at ITI. Conclusions about ITI participants as reflected by their garbage and management implications are discussed.

Study Site/Materials and Methods

The study took place at Cape Cod Sea Camps (Monomoy, Wono) located on Route 6A, Brewster, MA. Data was collected between 6:15-6:45 a.m., Wednesday, June 1987. This time was selected because the researcher had other commitments; pickings were good after 3 days of ITI occupation, and most importantly, most other ITI'ers were still confined to their cabins due to three not necessarily mutually exclusive reasons:

1. They heartily celebrated the end of ITI the previous night.
2. They were Celtics fans unwilling to face the world.
3. They were Lakers fans whose bodies had not yet been discovered.

Thus, for the most part, collection of data was conducted secretly and without event. At one canister, however, the bag lady encountered a Curious George-type depositing trash from his cabin. Unable to control her excitement, she asked for the returnables. The man returned to his cabin a bit bewildered, not realizing whom he had just encountered.

Collection of returnable cans and bottles was conducted with the aid of paper, and when available, sturdier plastic bags. A shortage of bags made it necessary to "borrow" a bag concealing a yet unconsumed six-pack of wine coolers cooling outside a cabin. The researcher justified this action by noting that wine cooler bottles looked menacingly like beer bottles, yet were not returnable (her hopes had been dashed more than once in her career). Other non-returnables included fruit juice, wine, vodka, and rum bottles. Nonetheless, plenty of returnables were available for study-an astonishing volume discarded by a supposedly ecologically-minded group.

After collecting the bottle and can quarry, the researcher immobilized and transported it in the bag-mobile ('79 Chevy Nova) to Western Massachusetts. There the containers were categorized according to alcohol content, brand, type (can or bottle) and caloric value (regular v. diet or light). The returnables were released for deposit at an appropriate redemption habitat.

Data were analyzed using the chi-square test. This statistic was chosen because it is suited for categorical data and is easy to use. Non-statistically speaking, the test compared the observed frequency of containers in categories to the expected frequency, which was an even distribution of returnables among all categories.

For example, the number of bottles vs. cans, non-alcoholic vs. alcoholic, and regular vs. diet containers were tested against a 50-50 distribution. Only brands that were represented by both regular and diet labels were tested for caloric content analysis.

Assumptions of the chi-square model were grossly violated. For example, when brands were tested for an equal distribution, more than 20% of the categories had less than 5 bottles or cans in them, even when diet and regular units were combined. Also, one cannot assume that the sample was collected randomly. Perhaps some types of returnables were more available at local stores than others, but availability of the returnable resource was not assessed. Perhaps consumers of some beverages were more prone to discard potential nickels than others. Furthermore, conclusions were often made on the assumption of a one to one container/consumer correspondence. Violations of the assumptions undoubtedly biased results. Nonetheless, as often happens in science, the data interpreted because they had potential biological if not statistical meaning. Besides, the author needed a publication.

Results

Raw data are presented in Tables 1 and 2. One hundred fifty eight returnables were collected for a cash value of \$7.90. Results of chi-square tests revealed that at the $\alpha = .01$ level, containers were equally distributed between cans and bottles, whereas alcoholic outnumbered non-alcoholic and regular outnumbered diet containers. When brands were analyzed, the expectation of an equal distribution was rejected for both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. Budweiser and Coca-cola brands appeared much more than expected, respectively.

Discussion

Analysis of data collected in this study suggests several characteristics of ITI participants who discarded returnable beverage containers. One is that they preferred alcoholic over non-alcoholic beverages and tended not to be counting calories. Also they were not choosy about the type of container (bottle/can) from which they consumed. All returnables collected were name brands, suggesting that the ITI'ers were from middle-income families. Finally, because apparently more Coke than Pepsi was consumed, one would not expect the typical ITI returnable tosser to watch reruns of "Bedtime for Bonzo".

Management Implications

The volume of returnable cans and bottle collected from trash bins in this study was shocking. According to studies at the University of Arizona, the average U.S. household discards 1000 recycleable aluminum cans and glass bottles annually. Recycling improves the quality of the environment and generates revenue as well. The folks at Mount Greylock have already raised \$100.00 in trash cash (\$7.90 thanks to ITI). Next year, ITI'ers, let's clean up our act.

Table 1. Number and brands of non-alcoholic returnables collected at ITI.

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Bottles</u>	<u>Cans</u>
Pepsi	1	1
Diet Pepsi	2	0
Coke	0	13*
Diet Coke	3	6
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	1	0
7-up	1	2
Hire's Root Beer (diet)	0	4
Polar Seltzer	4	0
Mt. Dew	0	2

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Bottles</u>	<u>Cans</u>
R.W. Knudson Spritzer	0	1
Poland Spring Water	2	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>29</u>

Grand total = 43

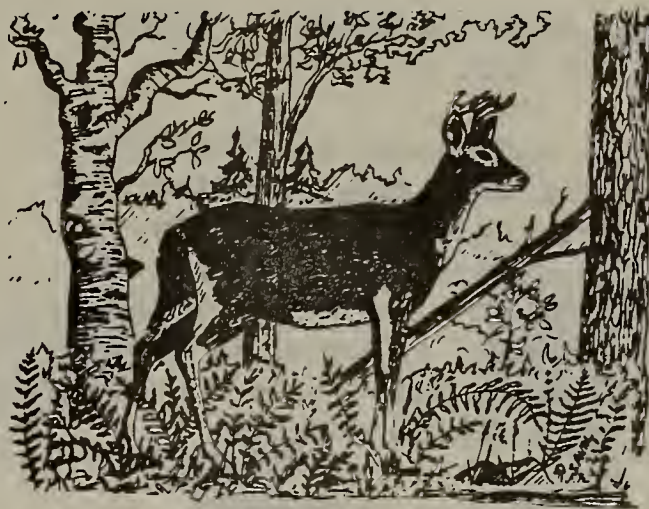
*12 Classic, 1 "improved" Coke

Table 2. Number and brands of alcoholic returnables collected at ITI.

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Bottles</u>	<u>Cans</u>
Christian Moerlein	3	0
Rolling Rock	3	0
Budweiser	11	45
Bud Light	0	15
Michelob	9	0
Michelob Light	1	0
Labatts	5	0
Busch	0	2
Miller Lite	5	7
Molson Golden	2	2
Bass & Co's Pale Ale	1	0
Schooner	0	4
<u>Total</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>75</u>

Grand total = 115

Catherine Hibbard, Jan Collins
and David Tennant
Mt. Greylock State Reservation



A SUCCESS STORY: "POND EXPLORATION ON THE HOLYOKE RANGE"

A pond in Holyoke Range State Park? This was unheard of. Well, I found one. Although this pond is located along a heavily travelled trail to Mt. Norwottuck, few notice the green frogs jumping from the shoreline into the safety of its mud bottom as they pass by.

Only about 20 feet across and 2 feet deep (measuring generously), this tiny pond is teeming with life. Nestled within a black birch understory and encircled by ferns, the pond is fed by trickles of streams originating from the western ridge of Mt. Norwottuck. Such an aesthetic and vital aquatic ecosystem deserves some recognition. I felt it my "duty" as the park Interpreter to introduce it to the public.

Although the turnout for the "Pond Life" program was small on a hot and sunny day, the group of five adults and two children were eager to get their feet wet. I supplied the participants with collecting nets, enamel trays and bug boxes. We were ready for some serious collecting. After discussing the characteristics that separate a pond from other aquatic environments, all became immersed in discovery...

"Come look at this Regina..I think its a Daphnia."

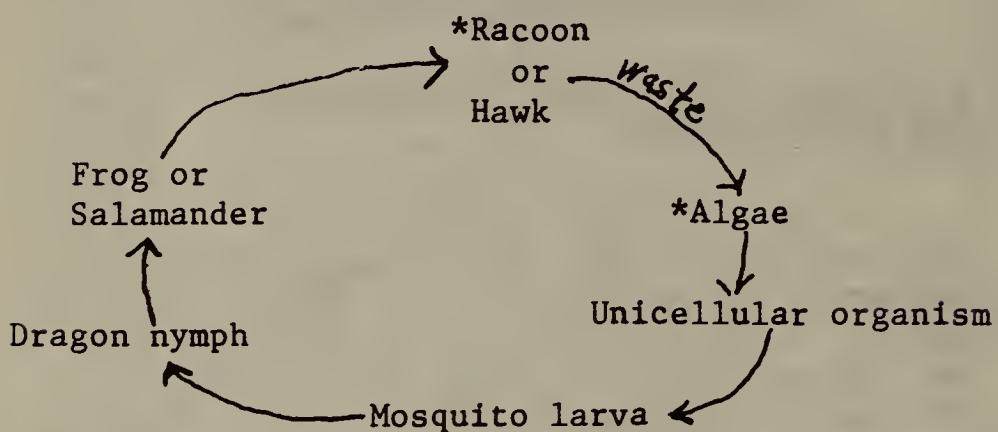
"I gotta salamander!"

"Look at these funny creatures hanging by their tails(Mosquito larva)."

"Check out the size of this Dragonfly nymph!"

"I wanna hold the frog!... maybe
I'll just feel it..."

Once the excitement of discovery and exploration declined, we shared our favorite specimens by passing them around in bug boxes. Ironically, each participant shared a different element of the food chain. I jumped at the opportunity to make connections with the visual aid of a simple diagram.



*added through questioning

Participants filled in the elements of the food chain by guided questioning (e.g., What do you think a unicellular organism might eat?). I tied our study together by asking the following questions:

Where do humans fit in?
How might ponds be of value?
What should we do with these creatures?

Answers varied, but essentially all saw the significance of this small but lively pond. All agreed that we return the creatures to their home.

Once the pond life was in its place and everyone was ready to return to the Visitors Center, I pulled out of my pack a life size origami frog and offered to teach everyone how to make one to take home.

Both adults and children were captivated by the program, the pond at Holyoke Range State Park is a secret no more.

Regina Barrett
Holyoke Range State Park

The Adventures of The Boston Peregrine by S. Antil Falcon!



The Boston Peregrine Falcon has just heard that his arch enemy has just escaped from his prison cell at the Wareham Sludge Digester.



The Boston Falcon moves on to foil the dark and evil plans of that evil genius... Pollution Pig!

Because that turkey with the crooked bill has spoiled my plans to convert Quabbin Reservoir into a giant Lemon Jello Salad, I will now get my ultimate revenge!!

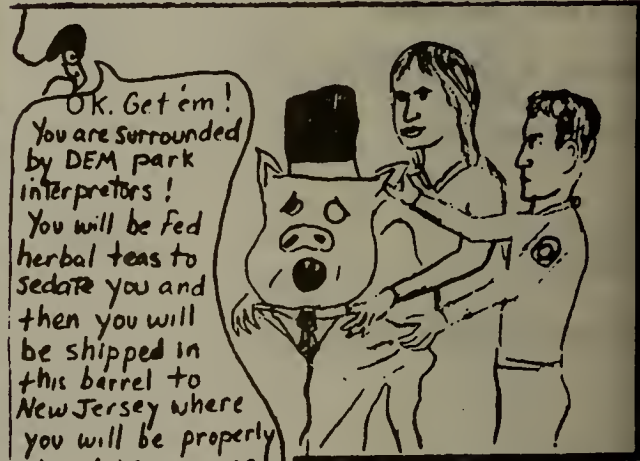


I will convert the harbor islands into fast food restaurants with drive in windows for oil tankers! And I will convert Mt. Greylock into a high level radioactive waste dump which will glow in the dark for miles!! oink, oink



Stop Pollution Pig! Your evil days are over! Never again will you wreak havoc in Massachusetts!

Ha Ha! You dare to stop me? No one Controls Pollution Pig! My D.D.T. Hawk Buster will turn you into one dead duck hawk!



OK. Get 'em! You are surrounded by DEM park interpreters! You will be fed herbal teas to sedate you and then you will be shipped in this barrel to New Jersey where you will be properly stored in a secure toxic waste dump!

Will Pollution Pig really be secure in a New Jersey toxic waste dump? Will he find his way into Mass? Don't miss the next adventure!

A TREE THAT LITTERS?

Last weekend I started Junior Ranger registration. The response was large for me, but exciting. Out of the 15 children, 7 were leaving the following Sunday so I had to rush to organize eight activities a piece for them to do.

I gave an overview of the kinds of projects children had done in the past and I included litter pickup as one of the possibilities. Suddenly, Melinda, a nine year old from New York City, jumped up and began picking up pine cones by the hand fulls. I asked what she was doing and she replied, "I'm picking up all this litter off the floor!" I explained that when I said litter I had meant paper trash from people. Then she yelled, "Well who threw these all over the floor?" I brought a pine cone over to her and showed her and others that it was full of seeds from the tree and that the tree drops them to reproduce itself.

It was a special moment to bring the life of a tree into the consciousness of a child named Melinda.

Joanne Gangi
Otter River State Forest





Sixty-five million years ago, when cows ruled the earth

A *colony* of ants
 A *shrewdness* or *troop* of apes
 A *pace* of asses
 A *cete* of badgers
 A *shoal* of bass
 A *sloth* of bears
 A *colony* of beaver*
 A *swarm* of bees
 A *dissimulation* of birds
 A *singular* of boar (from *sanglier*,
 French "boar," thus a reduplication)
 A *clouder* of cats (also *clowder*,
clodder, *cludder* and *clutter*)
 An *army* of caterpillars
 A *drove* of cattle
 A *brood* of chickens (but a *clutch*,
clutch, or *clatch* of eggs)
 A *rag* of colts
 A *covert* of coot
 A *murder* of crows
 A *cowardice* of curs
 A *dole* (or *dule*) or *piteousness* of doves
 or turtledoves
 A *flight* of doves (in flight)
 A *paddling* or *leash* of duck (swimming)
 A *raft* of duck (collected in a body in
 the water)
 A *team* of duck (in flight)
 A *herd* of elephants

A *gang* of elk
 A *business* of ferrets or flies (This is
 the term in the *Book of St. Albans*.
 It got corrupted little by little
 over the centuries to *freaming*.)
 A *charm* of fish (originally *shoal*)
 A *skulk* or *troop* (or sometimes *cloud* or
earth) of foxes (which, however, are
 usually solitary)
 A *gaggle* of geese (on the ground)
 A *skein* of geese (flying)
 A *trip* (or *tribe*) of goats
 A *charm* of goldfinches
 A *cluster* of grasshoppers
 A *pack* of grouse
 A *husk* of hare
 A *down* of hares
 A *herd* of harts
 A *cast* of hawks (two)
 A *brood* of hens
 A *siege* (or *sege*) of herons
 A *drift* of hogs
 A *harras* of (stud) horses (still used in
 Latin languages)
 A *pack* of hounds
 A *party* of jays
 A *swarm* of insects
 A *troop* of kangaroos
 A *drove* of kine
 A *kindle* or *litter* of kittens
 A *deceit* of lapwings
 An *exaltation*, *ascension*, or *bevy* of larks
 A *leap* (or *lepe*) of leopards
 A *pride* of lions
 A *plague* or *swarm* of locusts
 A *tidings* of magpies
 A *sord* of mallards
 A *stud* of mares
 A *richness* of martens
 A *nest* of mice
 A *labour* of moles
 A *troop* or *shrewdness* of monkeys
 A *barren* (or *baren*) of mules (from
bearing?)
 A *watch* of nightingales
 A *parliament* of owls
 A *team* of oxen

A *covey* or *litter* of partridge
 A *muster* or *ostentation* of peacocks
 A *nye* or *covey* of pheasants (on
 the ground)
 A *bouquet* of pheasants (in flight)
 A *congregation* of plovers
 A *string* of ponies
 A *litter* of pups
 A *covey* or *bevy* of quail
 A *nest* of rabbits
 A *route* of rats
 An *unkindness* of ravens
 A *crash* of rhinoceroses
 A *bevy* of roebucks
 A *building* of rooks
 A *murmuration* of sandpipers or starlings
 A *pod* of seal, or *harem*, if females
 A *flock* of sheep
 A *dopping* (meaning "diving") of shel-
 duck
 A *bed* of snakes
 A *wisp* or *walk* of snipe
 A *host* of sparrows
 A *dray* of squirrels (nest)
 A *herd* of swans
 A *souder* of swine
 A *spring* of teal
 A *knot* of toads
 A *rafter* or *dule* of turkeys
 A *bale* of turtles
 A *nest* of vipers or wasps
 A *pod* or *gam* of whales
 A *pack* or *rout* (or *route*) of wolves
 A *fall* of woodcock
 A *descent* of woodpeckers

from Harvard Magazine
 July-August 1987

*The final s is often omitted when an animal is
 thought of as game.

It's August, still summer for most of you. But here in Boston, we are already thinking thoughts of fall. We will manage to keep a few of you on-board through the fall foliage season, and we now have four full-time, year-round positions, but the great majority of DEM parks will be stripped of interpreters by Labor Day.

What happens when you are gone? Visitors continue to come, in numbers that vary from park to park, weekend to weekend. In a few places they find permanent interpretive exhibits prepared by you, your predecessors, or, in one or two cases, by professional exhibit designers. In some parks, they might find a general or self-guided trail brochure; in others there might not even be a map available.

Every park wants-- and almost every park needs-- a new brochure, new signing, an interesting and attractive exhibit, but it will be a long time before we have the quality and quantity of interpretive materials our visitors deserve. As part of our efforts to identify and prioritize DEM's short and longterm interpretive needs, I am collecting information on the status of park brochures, and I need your help. I have put together a short questionnaire, which is attached to this issue of the "Interpret Ear". Please consult with your Park Supervisor before completing it and return it to me ASAP; thanks.



Ellen K. Rothman

BROCHURE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Is there a brochure currently available in your park?
Yes _____ No _____. If the answer is no, Please go directly to question #7. If the answer is yes, please describe the brochure (i.e. self-guided trail, general, interpretive, etc.) and attach a copy to your completed survey.
2. When was the brochure last re-printed? (If there is more than one, please give the date for each).
3. How many brochures are currently on hand in the park?
4. How many brochures are needed per year?
5. How is the brochure distributed?
given to all visitors _____ on request _____ by mail _____
to campers only _____ brochure rack _____.
6. Does the existing brochure need to be revised before being re-printed?
If so, please explain why (i.e., inaccurate, changes in park, etc.)
Use the back of this sheet for your answer.
7. Do the park files or green notebook contain drafts for a new brochure for your park?
8. What priority does the Park Supervisor give to a new brochure?
Very high _____ High _____ Fairly high _____ Low _____
9. What priority do you give to a new brochure?
Very high _____ High _____ Fairly High _____ Low _____
10. What kind of a brochure does the park need?
general _____ self-guided _____ interpretive _____
11. Do the park files contain illustrations for a brochure?
old photographs _____ drawings _____
12. Does your park have a friends organization or other group that might be interested in supporting or co-sponsoring a new brochure?

